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PALESTINE BOILING OVER Jerusalem A "Besieged City"

AMERICAN AIRMEN DETAINED

Belgrade, Aug. 14.
Authorities here have held incommunicado the occupants of an American C-47 Army transport which was forced down near Ljubljana by Yugoslav fighters on Friday.

The Yugoslav officer in charge at the scene refused to tell U.S. State Department representative where the occupants of the plane are being held.

Harold Shantz, Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, said "we have been given no indication of when they will be released."

He added that early reports saying the pilot and co-pilot were injured are apparently false.

Shantz said one passenger, nationality unknown, was injured, but "all the others aboard the plane are in perfect condition."

The passengers included six United States Army personnel, one American civilian and three others. Authorities in charge here refused to give the American representative the names of those in the plane, but said they "are being given the best of treatment, good quarters and good food."

The Yugoslav Government sent a note to the Embassy complaining of "ever increasing" violations of Yugoslav's sovereignty.

"This case reveals that certain crews not only wilfully violated Yugoslav's sovereignty, but also wilfully refused to submit to lawful calls from Yugoslav planes. Only after determined action, by our fighters was the American plane forced to land, the note declared.—Associated Press.

"Shame To The British Navy"

Jerusalem, Aug. 14.
Fifty thousand British troops were garrisoning Palestine early today, on the alert for the Haganah's promised reaction to the deportations of Jewish illegal immigrants. In the all Jewish city of Tel Aviv, British police forces are patrolling the streets, after entering the city just before midnight. Outside the city, armoured cars were standing by. Jerusalem's central area looked like a besieged city. The guards at police headquarters and Government buildings had been strengthened. Barbed wire fortifications guarded the American Consulate. Infantry were quartered in the Public Information Office. Armoured cars in pairs were patrolling Royal Air Force stations.

Throughout Palestine, British troops were manning a network of blocks along the main roads.

As the first batch of illegal immigrants were being deported from Haifa to Cyprus, troops opened fire on thousands of curfew breakers trying to get through to the strictly guarded port, killing three Jews and injuring seven.

The only move by the Haganah—the illegal Jewish defence force said to consist of 80,000 members—so far has been to issue a "passive resistance" order, posted in handbills throughout Tel Aviv yesterday, calling on Jews to disregard any further curfew and to resist questioning.

At an anti-British torchlight demonstration in Tel Aviv yesterday, 20,000 Jews shouted down all references to the British Government. Other demonstrators, carrying banners with "Shame to the British Navy" on them, tried to set fire to an armoured car, then surged down the main Allenby Road and smashed the windows of a British department store, Spinnery. Another Tel Aviv crowd, parading the main streets early this morning, was dispersed by Jewish police after trying to break into Government buildings.

The issue of the Haganah "passive resistance" order fol-

ZIONISM HIGHLY ORGANISED

London, Aug. 13.
Mr. John Coppel, contributing to the London "Evening News" today an article on the background to the Palestine problem, writes: "Zionism is not only longing to return to its lost homeland. It has developed into a vigorous and efficient and highly organised effort to set up a Jewish national state in Palestine."

For the first two years of the war Palestine was tranquil, a useful base for the British in the Middle East. From the middle of 1941 onwards, however, Jewish-British relations deteriorated. In early 1943 Britain was at the height of her prestige in the Middle East—Germans and Italians had been driven out of Africa by the British Army. Had we then formulated a new and comprehensible Palestine policy it would have been put through without Arab resistance and with Jewish co-operation.

The Palestine crisis has one major cause somewhat overlooked in Britain: The British Labour Party are in power. For years up to and including the Blackpool Conference, last year Labour had been a party of Zionists. Zionists expected support from Labour; they expected a reversal of the 1939 White Paper and encouragement of large-scale immigration. Instead they have had what they think to be an evasiveness almost amounting to a betrayal. Already embittered against the British administration in Palestine they are now deeply hostile to Britain and the British people. The whole weight of the terrorism in Palestine is directed not against the Arabs but against the British troops and public and the whole apparatus of the Government.—Reuter.

SERVICE HEADS CONFER

London, Aug. 14.
British Service chiefs attended a meeting of the Cabinet at No. 10 Downing Street this morning when (according to reliable sources) they reported to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on the situation in Palestine after the banning of illegal immigration.—Reuter.

"Floating slums" that had brought them to the "Promised Land" and climbed up the deportation ships that were carrying them to camps in Cyprus. Some offered resistance to the British troops as they climbed the gangways but others went quietly on to the next stage of their long journey.—Reuter.

More Ships

Jerusalem, Aug. 14.
A ship, containing illegal Jewish refugees, the fourth to enter Palestine waters since Monday morning, was today reported to be nearing Haifa. She will be arrested on entering territorial waters. A Jewish Agency spokesman said today that two more illegal immigrant ships, carrying 1,300 passengers, were approaching Palestine waters and that others would soon be leaving European ports on their way here.—Reuter.

In Cyprus

Famagusta, Aug. 14.
Two ships bringing Jewish illegal immigrants from Haifa, which arrived at Famagusta early this morning, were today anchored half a mile off shore and nearly a mile apart with the cruiser "Ajax" between them.

The ships were the "Empire Heywood," flying the British flag, and an unmarked ship, estimated to be of 12,000 tons and flying no flag.—Reuter.

"Proclamation"

Tel Aviv, Aug. 13.
The Municipal Council of Tel Aviv issued a proclamation today demanding the landing of all refugees who have arrived off the shores of Palestine.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4.)

Washington, Aug. 14.

The Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, said today that he was much interested in the reports of rockets flying over Sweden but that the Swedish have not sought American advice on the subject.—Associated Press.

U.S. Dollars Backing The Jews

London, Aug. 14.
A spokesman of the Colonial Office, specifically named "American financial sources" as responsible for "encouraging and directing" the illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine.

The spokesman made the statement when asked to describe the "very large financial contributions" which the British statement said on Monday night were financing the mass exodus of European Jews to the Holy Land.

Declining to name individuals or organizations, or better to identify the "American financial sources," the spokesman referred to the many advertisements in United States newspapers appealing for money to aid European Jews to get to Palestine by illegal means.

He cited one advertisement, published in April, which carried the phrase "American dollars pitted against British arms."—Associated Press.

(In New York, Ben Hecht, playwright and chairman of the National Committee for a Free Palestine, said his organization had paid for the advertising mentioned by the Colonial Office spokesman—and declared that "we will continue our efforts and try to increase them one hundredfold. There has not been enough money raised" yet. American support of Palestine is in its infancy.)—Associated Press.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

London, Aug. 14.
The "Daily Mail" said today that the Government is believed to have decided to abolish capital punishment in the United Kingdom for a five-year period beginning January, 1949. It is understood that the decision will be announced by the Home Secretary when Parliament reassembles in Autumn, the paper said. Investigations of capital punishment by a prison reform committee are reported to have shown that the influence of executions is bad on other prisoners.—Associated Press.

MYSTERY MOVE BE EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

London, Aug. 14.
A certain amount of mystery surrounds the sudden return to Alexandria yesterday of the Egyptian Ambassador to London, Abdul Fatimah Amir Pasha.

While he is known to have left London yesterday morning by air travelling incognito, more than one official at the Egyptian Embassy stated yesterday afternoon that he was still in Britain.

Informed quarters here have no doubt that Amir Pasha's return to Egypt is connected with the prolonged hitch in the negotiations for the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936. The Ambassador is reliably understood to have had a long conversation with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in the short period between the latter's return to work at the Foreign Office after his indisposition last week and his departure for the Paris conference.

But in the opinion of London observers, Amir Pasha's return to take part in the treaty revision talks—a wholly normal procedure on the part of an Ambassador—would not explain the conditions of secrecy surrounding his departure.—Reuter.

Macabre Series Of Girl Murders

(By Barton D. Pattle)

London, Aug. 14.
A macabre series of slayings of pretty women and young girls is giving Scotland Yard investigators their greatest trial in many years. So baffling and clueless have been some of the deaths that 21 killings since the war, 14 of them involving females, remain unsolved.

Some of the victims died under such grisly circumstances that hardened detectives used such adjectives as "horrible," "ghastly" and "gruesome" in their report.

Scotland Yard won't attempt to analyze the current murder siege. They do say that the eruption of anti-social behaviour which has hit Britain since the war, far exceeds anything experienced after 1918.

Crimes of all types are being committed at more than double the rate of the late 30's. In metropolitan London an average of 10,000 offenses has been recorded monthly since V-E Day, as compared with a 4,000 average in 1938.

Some members of Scotland Yard's undermanned homicide force have been working 16 hours a day and many have not had a day off in three months, a spokesman said.

Murder Mysteries
The most recent mysteries on which Yard inspectors are working hardest at the moment are those of:

Mrs. Lillian Miller, 20-year-old blonde wife of a Canadian soldier who was strangled to death on a footpath after attending a dance in the Cathedral City of Canterbury.

Authorities have questioned 1,700 British soldiers quartered near the murder scene but have not unearthed a clue.

Mrs. Francis Vera Mizzi, 26, described by the police as well known in Piccadilly Circus bars and clubs, strangled with a stocking in her London flat. Three United States servicemen were questioned but released.

Muriel Joan Drinkwater, 12-year-old Welsh singing schoolgirl, raped and shot to death in a wood near Swansea.

Sheila Martin, 11, strangled with her own hair ribbon in a thicket near Falkham Green while 10,000 persons watched motorcycle races a few yards away. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

Death Of H.G. Wells

London, Aug. 14.
Herbert George Wells, the world famous author, died on Tuesday at his London home, at the age of 79.

His secretary told the Associated Press that Mr. Wells "died peacefully at 4 p.m."

The statement, which the secretary of the famous author would not elaborate, continued: "He had been in failing health for a considerable time. The funeral will be private."

Wells, through many years of his life, had been a prophet of "The Shape of Things to Come," and he had made science and history the popular subjects of the man in the street by breathing life into dry methods of exposition.

He and his work were known throughout the world. With Rudyard Kipling and Bernard Shaw, he was one of the big three of modern English literature.

Wells had 50 books to his credit.

They ran the gamut of sociology, political economy and romance, and not infrequently, especially in his younger years, into flights of fancy through which he predicted many of the inventions by which the 20th century, has distinguished itself.

His book, "The Outline of History" sold one and a half million copies and made him a rich man.

The story of Mr. Wells' rise to fame revealed a triumph over many disadvantages. He was born in humble circumstances. His father was a professional cricket. When Wells left school, he became a draper's apprentice and then a chemist's assistant. This life he hated and in 1889 he became an assistant master at a private school.

Mr. Wells has often been compared with Jules Verne and some of his early fantasies show similar, imaginative tendencies to those of Verne. Recognition as a writer came to Wells after the publication of his book "The Time Machine," "The Stolen Bacillus," "The War of the Worlds" and "The Invisible Man."

His Last Years
Mr. Wells' last years were tinged with certain sadness because all his life he had dreamed of world peace and progress. Cooperation among the peoples of the world was the keynote of much of his writing but he lived to see the atomic bomb, which he foretold in 1914 in (Continued on Page 8, Col. 6.)

THE WEATHER

General situation:—Pressure remains highest to the north east of Japan and the south of Borneo. It is low over China generally. A depression is centered over East China.

The typhoon is situated between 600 and 700 miles north west of the Marianas and is moving west north west.

Today's forecast:—Light moderate south west winds. Cloudy with intermediate rain at first, but improving.

Yesterday's Weather:—Maximum:—59.2 degrees. Minimum:—78 degrees. Sunshine:—0.9 hours. Rainfall:—0.085 inches. Max. Rel. Humidity:—98 per cent.

house which fell down on the second day. Its timber and rubble were used for the hard floors of the tents. During the week before the alleged mutiny, stores were obtained, including some tables, chairs and washing machines.—Reuter.

Shocking Conditions In Army Camp

Singapore, Aug. 14.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Leyland, commanding officer of the Thirteenth Parachute (Lancashire) Battalion (263 men of which are facing a court martial at Kluang on charges of mutiny at Muar camp), told the court today that sanitary conditions in the Semarang camp in Java were "shocking." There was no water and only one tent for the entire battalion.

When the battalion arrived at Muar early in May, he was "amazed to find that the camp was not in a better condition" because it had been occupied by British and Indian troops for six months, declared Colonel Leyland, who was a witness for the prosecution.

Referring to the alleged mutiny—the men are said to have refused to parade—the Colonel gave evidence that his men ignored his order to go back to the company mess. He installed a table and chairs in the canteen and requested these men to go back to their companies, telling them at the same time of the seriousness of their behaviour. Only four or five obeyed.

The battalion was drafted from an English base to Singapore where the men were billeted at Raffles College. Reporting their movements for repairs and stores to bring the camp to a proper standard, between May 6 and May 14, lighting was arranged, food stores were improvised and kitchens and washing places were built.

Colonel Leyland added: "I would point out that no material was made available and after six months' occupation by British and Indian troops, it was obvious that there was very little scrap lying around. In fact there was nothing. The main stores of material was an out-

Hong Kong Victory Stamps

The first consignment of Hongkong Victory Commemorative Stamps, which was despatched by air from England on July 30th, has been held up at Rangoon, and the Hongkong postal authorities were therefore unable to issue the stamps for sale on Wednesday, August 14th, the first anniversary of the cessation of hostilities, as originally intended. They will be issued as soon as they arrive in the Colony.

IRAN AND BRITAIN

London, Aug. 13.
New York radio reports that Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, stated in Washington today that Iran might be "forced" to bring the present dispute with Britain over the troops sent to Basra before the United Nations Security Council.—Reuter.

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WORLD JEWRY

The trouble in Palestine has developed gravely into the most threatening cloud on the political horizon. It now threatens a tragedy which must rest heavily on the conscience not only of Great Britain but of the whole civilised world, for whom we are the appointed trustees. During the war the murder of more than one in three of the world's Jewish population went far to achieve Hitler's ambition to annihilate the whole race. The victory of the United Nations will be a hollow one if no amends are made to vindicate this monstrous iniquity. It is hard for non-Jews to realise the sense of bereavement or the passionate desire for asylum which this massacre must have created in Jewish minds. Yet a year after the war there are still hundreds of thousands of Jews in camps in Europe whose fate is still undecided, who have no home to go to, no career open to them. Justice still tarries. The sense of outrage aroused by the imposition of Operation Round-Up, designed to prevent the further illegal influx of immigrants may not be justified on the facts—particularly the facts about Jewish terrorism and the mood of many of the illegal immigrants. But the situation is such that it is not sufficient to plead or show justification. A concrete move which will help to remove the causes that have fostered terrorism is necessary. Here the first essential is that the British and American Governments agree upon a plan which will enable implementation of the desire to give 100,000 visas for Jews to enter Palestine. President Truman's compromise on the plan of the experts for partition of Palestine has not been published in detail. Whatever final scheme meets approval, some sort of agreement with the Jews and the Arabs will be necessary, probably calling for top-line negotiations on the scale of the Indian Mission. It is also cardinal that the ultimate responsibility must rest upon the United Nations. Palestine, however, is not the sole answer. We have to deal with far more than 100,000 homeless Jews. If their fate is unsettled the fear that they will in the course be sent to Palestine will merely exacerbate Arab feeling. In any case, many of them would prefer to migrate to the West, and some, in proper conditions, to start again in Europe. In any complete solution all the United Nations must do their share. We have to get anti-Semitism out of our systems—not be satisfied to segregate the Jews in an island community in the Middle East. The problem must be attacked along the whole front at once. Palestine is only one of its four aspects. The others are: relaxation of the conditions of entry into all the countries of the United Nations; assistance in forming settlements in countries overseas including the British Dominions, and finally a charter of human rights which will cast a mantle of protection over those who choose to remain in Europe. If treated on a world basis the problem is a small one. But it is of the utmost importance, that Mr. Attlee, after studying the compromise plan from Washington, should promptly declare our policy. By so doing he will not only open up the only hopeful prospect of settlement in Palestine but will do a little to discharge the obligations which the world owes to the Jewish people.

JO'BURG RIOT

Johannesburg, Aug. 14. Six negro miners were trampled to death and six others wounded by police, when a crowd of 1,500 strikers rushed on a group going to work under police escort. Some 50,000 gold miners, demanding a daily wage of two dollars was in a strike which the Rand "Daily Mail" said, is Communist-led. Associated Press.

TO-DAY IN EUROPE
 By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

In a previous column, I quoted the answers which Generalissimo Franco gave to a series of questions I submitted to him. Following are his replies to additional questions:

(1) "Does the Spanish Government intend to reduce the size of the Spanish armed forces in the near future? How many troops are under arms at the moment?"

Francisco: "The Spanish Government finds itself obliged to maintain under arms a force stronger than our normal dispositions on account of the threats which have arisen on our Pyrenean frontier since the end of the war. Very serious aggressions carried out against our territory, attempts at infiltration by bands of terrorists armed in Southern France, and the fomentation of crime and sabotage by international Communism necessitate a larger military disposition and expenditure than usual. Owing to these circumstances, Spain has under arms some 320,000 men."

(2) "Is Spain undertaking any research in atomic energy? Are any such researches contemplated?"

Francisco: "Spain has not undertaken any research into atomic energy. She regards it, like gas, as a weapon of unbounded cruelty, incomparably more harmful to civil populations than to actual combatants. Spain does not at present contemplate carrying out this type of research, but she is attentively following the vicissitudes of experiments abroad."

(3) "Following upon the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Argentine, is there any likelihood of diplomatic relations being restored between Spain and the Soviet Union? Would Spain welcome entering into relations with Russia?"

Francisco: "Spain has not hitherto considered resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, with which country they have been interrupted for nearly thirty years. Spain feels no kind of animosity or ill will toward the Russian people. Her products are complementary to many of the products of the vast Russian territory, but Spain will not barter her domestic peace and order for the material advantages of any trade, however important it might be. Spain desires that the evolution of Russia which necessarily must arise from her higher civilization may allow her to renew good neighbourly relations with Western peoples. In such a case, assuredly Spain would constitute no exception."

(4) "If the United States continues indefinitely to be represented in Madrid by a chargé d'affaires, is the Spanish Government likely to recall its ambassador from Washington?"

Francisco: "The Spanish Government has not considered this case, nor does it read into the absence of a United States ambassador any other meaning than that which it has in itself. Clearly, if this situation should become permanent, the Government would have to consider it."

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Okay, men! Once more around behind the ambulance—I'll make lawyers out of you or I ain't physical director of McTori Law School!"

THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

Whatever the final results of the Paris Conference may be, the first 10 days of its proceedings have not made a favourable impression. Long and heated wranglings over the question whether its recommendations should be adopted by a two-thirds, or simple majority of the nations represented appeared so futile that fears are entertained lest the Conference fail entirely when matters of substance come to be considered. In reality, the wranglings were less futile than they seemed. Behind them lay an issue which a strong majority of delegates, including those of at least two Great Powers, feel to be of decisive importance. This issue is whether or not the four Great Powers shall dictate their will to the medium and smaller States or whether all members of the Conference shall have equality to recommend decisions.

Though adoption by a more than two-thirds majority of the British formula for voting upon the recommendations averted a deadlock in the dispute over procedure, the tendency of Soviet Russia to curtail the influence of the smaller States is unlikely to disappear when the actual terms of the peace treaties are debated. Secretary Byrnes of the United States sharply criticised this tendency when he said that ever since the Potsdam Agreement in July 1945, the Foreign Ministers have encountered at every step Soviet determination to restrict the right of making peace to the fewest possible number of Great Powers. No plainer speaking has been heard in any conference than in the strictures of Mr. Byrnes upon Soviet

methods and tactics. The adoption of the British proposal by 16 votes against the five cast by Russia and her associated States gives a measure of support in the Conference for a more generous view.

Power & Responsibility

I think the tendency to impose the will of the Great Powers upon the medium and smaller nations is less desirable because no medium or smaller State can overlook the fact that the Great Powers must bear the main responsibility for carrying out whatever terms of peace the Conference may settle. The relation of power to responsibility is real. If only for this reason, the Great Powers would be wise to gain the goodwill of the largest possible number of medium and small States so that their own burden may be lightened. Britain, the United States and, probably, France, share this view because they conceive peace as an exercise in co-operation, not as an effort

By
WICKHAM STEED

to dictate their will to the smaller countries. Their delegations, in Paris are therefore disappointed that the Soviet Union, with whom they wish to co-operate, should seem careless of estranging the sympathies of the nations that do not fall directly under Soviet influence. More than a year has now passed since the end of the war in Europe, and 12 months since the first atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. However warranted the initial impression may have been that atomic weapons must imply either abolition of war itself or the destruction of civilisation in any future conflict, little progress has been made towards effective abolition of war by international agreement.

Soviet Russia has emphatically rejected the United States proposal to give full control of atomic weapons and atomic energy to a supreme international authority. No sign of resolving this deadlock has yet appeared, nor has any convincing answer yet been given to the problem whether atomic weapons have not transformed radically the older conceptions of military strength as to render obsolete armies, navies and air forces employed in war.

Doubts on these points may explain in part the suspicious dislike of Soviet Russia for Western democratic ideas. This dislike may determine the fate of the Paris Conference. Unless a more equitable temper than that displayed in the wranglings over procedure be shown in dealing with concrete peace terms, the prospects of its success will not be bright.

Britain & Palestine

Meanwhile, the troubled situation in Palestine continues to preoccupy British public opinion. Should the United States reject the plan recommended by the British and American experts for division of Palestine into four areas under a central administration, the conviction expressed last week by many speakers in the House of Com-

BY THE WAY

By Beachcomber

The announcement that someone had presented to the House of Lords the towel with which the foundation stone of Big Ben was laid made me wonder whether it had been stolen from the Great Western Railway (who have lost 300,000 towels lately). But a committee which I at once appointed to inquire into this nonsense reported that towel was a misprint for trowel. With that finding I concurred.

Foundation stones should always be laid by actresses, because it is such fun to see them pretending to be helpless little things. "Oh, Alderman, I can hardly lift this big trowel. Will it cut my hands?" And the glittering rogue looks appealingly at the men on the dais, from under gummy lashes as rigid as a ship's cable when the anchor is dragging.

Fracas

And can this be the helpless little thing who, that night, tears the carpet of her dressing-room with her teeth, and bangs her dresser's head against the stage manager's because the bouquets she had ordered round the corner were not handed up by the conductor of the orchestra? Can this be she who breaks her escort's cigar across her knees in that Grill Room, because there was no cream with her sardines?

Persian Lullabye

Hushabye, my pretty public, Peace, peace has come again, And swords are being beaten into oliveharres.

The Huntingdonshire Cabmen

Dear Sir,—Your review of the fourth volume of "The Huntingdonshire Cabmen" merely entered for vulgar minds. By drawing attention to the five Nudgings who appear in the list, and by saying nothing of the less spectacular Browns (E. W. and P. L. R.), you may lead the young to read the book merely in search of odd names, instead of for the solid information it provides. Sensationalism is the bane of the age. That is why a work like "The Huntingdonshire Cabmen" is so welcome to us of an older and staid generation.

Yours faithfully,
 Edward Quickthicket.

mons might harden into a definite policy. This conviction is that Britain alone cannot and should not continue to bear the whole burden of the Palestine Mandate. Jewish terrorism, particularly the outrage at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, has chilled many British sympathies with the Zionist cause. Without accepting Mr. Winston Churchill's view that, unless the United States will bear its share of the burden, Britain should transfer her Mandate to the United Nations and fix a date for the withdrawal of all British troops and forces from Palestine, public opinion is disposed to sanction some clear departure from the policy hitherto pursued. It also noted the parallel drawn in the House of Lords by Viscount Samuel, the first British High Commissioner for Palestine under the Mandate, between Jewish zealotry that led to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman Empire and the perilous course now pursued by the Irgun and other Jewish terrorist organisations.

Problem of Germany

Mr. Ernest Bevin, who has now recovered sufficiently to assume leadership of the British delegation at Paris, is therefore confronted by many onerous and unenviable tasks; among them decisions upon the future of Germany are increasingly urgent. The economic fusion of the British and American zones of occupation would be likely to entail a political division between the East and West of Germany—unless Soviet Russia should agree to treat all Germany as a single economic unit. Here again, the enigma of the ultimate aims of Russian policy presents itself as an unanswered or unanswerable. Upon it hinges a basic doubt, which the outcome of the Paris Conference may or may not dispel, whether the four Great Powers can maintain enough unity among themselves to be able to produce peace in Europe or elsewhere. The coming weeks and months are expected to throw light upon this aspect of international relations. Otherwise, the next General Assembly of the United Nations in September may be a fatal gathering.

ATTEMPT TO RUSH BARRICADE

Police And Troops Stoned By Jewish Crowds

Haifa Incident: Girl Killed

Jerusalem, Aug. 14. A 19-year-old girl was killed and nine people seriously injured on Tuesday when the Palestine police fired with tommy guns and rifles on a crowd trying to break through a street barricade in the direction of Haifa harbour, a reliable source reported.

It was from Haifa harbour that the first 1,000 illegal Jewish immigrants were deported to Cyprus.

Another person was accidentally wounded when Bren gun-carriers and light tanks dispersed a crowd which had assembled in a Jewish quarter of Haifa during the curfew.

While the British ships "Empire Rival" and "Empire Waywood" were leaving Haifa with the recent illegal immigrants aboard, an unconfirmed report said that another refugee ship, the "Venezia," which arrived off Haifa on Tuesday morning with some 600 unconfirmed immigrants, who were also expected to be deported.

Members of the Executive of Jewish National Council (Vand Leumi) meeting, with members of the temporary Jewish Agency Executive Committee, laid down plans for a programme of non-cooperation with the Government, to start on Sunday.

Simultaneously, the Hagannah controlled illegal Jewish radio, the Voice of Israel, came back on the air and announced that the struggle for free Jewish immigration into Palestine will continue.

The radio declared that Jewish resistance in the future would be prepared to further the unconfirmed immigration of European refugees.

Police Injured

Nearly 2,000 Jews, obeying an underground command to defy the strict curfew, raced down hillside streets and hurled stones and bottles at the troops and police who were guarding the docks area with barbed-wire barricades and tanks.

Several policemen and soldiers were injured by the stones and bottles.

The riot broke out after the sailing of two troopships carrying the first group of immigrants diverted to Cyprus, in the new British policy of blocking all illegal immigration into the Holy Land—Associated Press.

RADIO STRIKE

New York, Aug. 14. Officials of Press Wireless and ACA adjourned a six-hour conference and are still at loggerheads over the arbitration procedure.

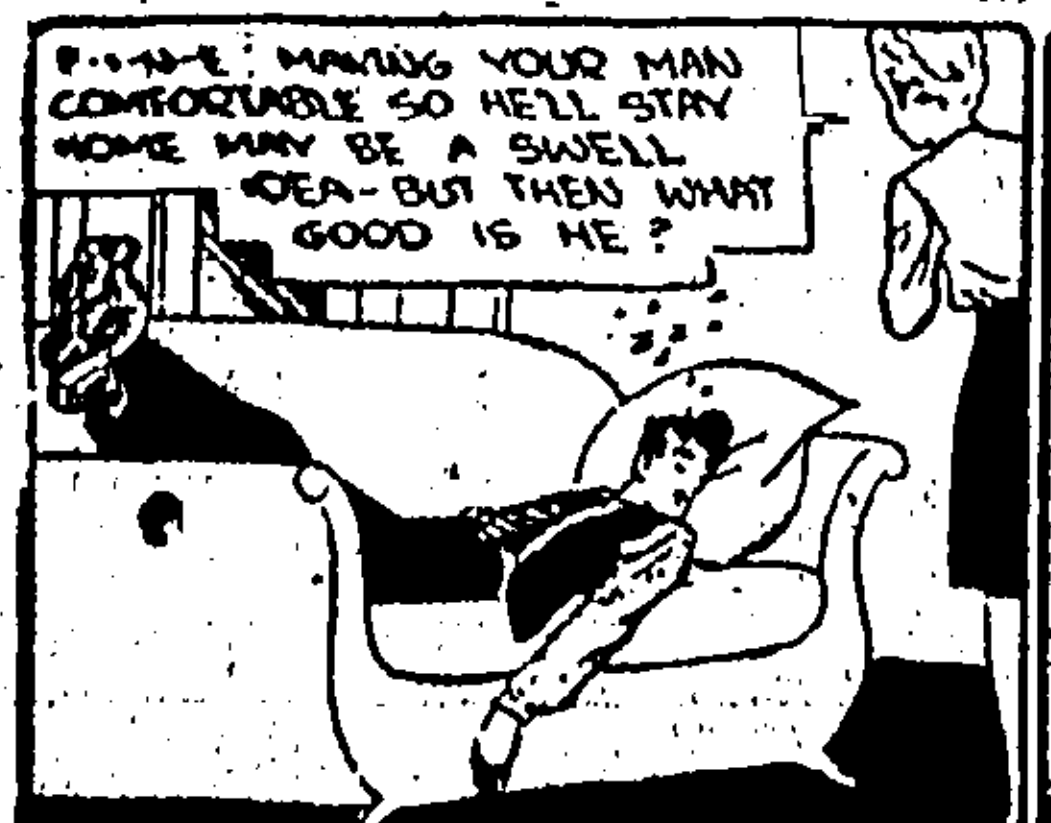
Another session will be held today.

The United States conciliator, Elmer Bell, said the conference had not made "as much progress as I would like," but added that the situation is "not hopeless."—Associated Press.

"JANE"



ROOTS AND HER RU DDIES



Brother!



BY EDGAR MARTIN



EXPRESS INCIDENT

Paris, Aug. 13. Four men, wearing United States Army uniforms and armed with Browning revolvers, held up the Brussels-Paris Express for more than two hours today when they refused to allow Customs officers to enter their carriage at the Franco-Belgian frontier.

The train was stopped until the arrival of the American military police.—Reuter.

Soviet Fifth Columns At Work

Salt Lake City, Aug. 14. Former President Herbert Hoover said today that Russian Fifth Column workers are spreading confusion throughout the world in order to allow the Soviet Union to consolidate her position in world affairs.

Hoover, who recently returned from a world tour of famine areas, added in his statement that fewer nations have freedom today than before the war and that the dominant note in the world is fear and frustration rather than hope and confidence.

"To-day there is a universal hope in all nations, except Russia, to make peace. My own impression is that Russia is obstructing to gain time for the elimination of all non-Communist elements and thus the consolidation and practical absorption of these areas behind a single 'iron curtain' in Manchuria.

"Her invigorated Fifth Columns are in every country and they add to the confusion. The rest of the world is rapidly concentrating its fears and, consequently, its animosity toward her."

He also declared that the "dissemination of the German state and the attempt to reduce the German people to the level of perpetual poverty will someday break into another world explosion."

He urged the United States to hold the atomic bomb "until there is real cooperation for lasting peace which must include general disarmament."—Associated Press.

SMUTS ARRIVING IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 13. Field Marshal Smuts will arrive in Paris on Aug. 19 by private plane, via Cairo, a spokesman of the South African Peace Conference delegation announced today.

The South African Prime Minister, who also participated in the Peace Conference of 1919, will head his country's delegation at the peace talks but delegation sources were unable to say what Field Marshal Smuts' plans were, and declined to speculate whether he would meet Foreign Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin and discuss Middle Eastern affairs.—Associated Press.

Palestine illegally, eight months ago but returned "because I could not stand the thought that others who were weaker were still in Europe."

But he hopes to go back. "As soon as my group feels that I can go," he said, "I will leave Europe forever."—Associated Press.

Jewish Congress Statement

Paris, Aug. 14. The World Jewish Congress in Paris made an official statement to-night on the British statement announcing measures against the illegal immigration to Palestine.

The statement said: "Under the impact of anti-Semitic terror in Eastern Europe, the existence of which the British Government acknowledged, Jews are leaving the countries which can no longer provide them, with any assurance of a life of decency, peace and security."

"The British Government's interpretation of this movement of escape is a distortion of known and acknowledged facts. To close the door of Palestine against the refugees from the terror is to deny the last remaining hope of freedom and enjoyment of human rights to liberty."

"The Jews of Eastern Europe are now in despair. This attempt on the part of the British Government cannot and ought not to succeed. No people can be expected to acquiesce in its own destruction."—Reuter.

Objections To Portugal

New York, Aug. 14. It is reported that Russia, Poland, and Mexico have objected to the admission of Portugal to the United Nations. A member of the Security Council's Membership Committee said the Polish delegate, M. Jerzy Mickolowski, charged that the present regime in Portugal is similar to that of "Fascist Spain."

It was said that the Mexican delegate, Senor Peon de Valle, offered similar objections while M. Alex Krasnikoff, of Russia, gave no reasons for his opposition.—Associated Press.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 15th. August 1946

commencing at 10.00 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building (Basement)

133 LOTS MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

STORED AT STUBBS ROAD GARAGE, (Hongkong Hotel Garage).

Motor Cars and Parts, Batteries, Tyres, Scrap, Battery Separators.

STORED AT CAROLINE HILL GARAGE, LAND TRANSPORT.

Lorries, Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Tyres, Car Parts.

STORED AT CAROLINE HILL DUMP (Former South China Athletic Association's Football Ground), Causeway Bay.

Lorries, Motor Cars.

STORED AT GARDEN ROAD GARAGE, (Opposite Helena May Institute)

Motor Cars, Motor Cycles.

STORED AT SUI BUN FOR NO. 3 GODOWN, West Point

Motor Car Engines.

The above premises will be open to inspection on 13th. and 14th. August, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th. March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 17th. August 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building (Basement).

138 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

STORED AT MARSHMAN & CO., LTD'S GODOWN, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Machines and Engines, Copper Scraps, Magnesium-line Asbestos, Channel Bars, Chemical Processing Apparatus, Motor Car and Truck Parts, Etc., Etc.

STORED AT HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD'S GODOWN, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Electric Motors, Lathes, Drilling and Boring Machines, Diesel Engines, Stamping Machines, Machine Tools and Gears, Crankshafts, Etc., Etc.

STORED AT HIP TUNG WO SHIPYARD, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Lathes, Electric Motors, Diesel Engines, Etc.

STORED AT INTERNATIONAL MACHINE WORKS, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Lathes, Belt Pulleys, Diesel Engines, Electric Furnace.

STORED AT R.A.F. STORES, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Machines, Drilling Machines, Bench Vices, Etc., Etc.

STORED AT LING NAM HARDWARE FACTORY, Ma Tau Wei Road, Kowloon.

Lathes, Strokes Shapers, Bench Drills, Motors, Rollers, Spindles, Castings, Scrap Iron, Column Drills, Etc., Etc.

The above premises will be open to inspection on 15th. and 16th. August, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th. March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 17th Aug., 1946

at 3.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

1,494 Bags Flour—more or less damaged

25 Bags Flour—more or less damaged.

(at present stored in Godowns Nos. 11 and 48 of The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon)

1 Case and 33 Packets Rolled Oats

24 Cases and 60 Packets Creamed Wheat and

25 Cases and 60 Packets Cream Oats

(at present stored in the Basement of Pedder Building).

For Inspection Orders apply to the Undersigned.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg. A.E.B. do Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 81807.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN 67 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Forty Sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Windsor House (Mezzanine Floor) on THURSDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1946, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1945 and for the period 1st January, 1946 to 31st December, 1945 and to re-elect Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

G. MILNE, Secretary

Hongkong, 29th July, 1946.

THE BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Head Office of the Company, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on Saturday, August 17th 1946 at 3.00 p.m.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from August 10th to August 17th 1946 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board.

D. S. YUAN, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, August 7th, 1946.

The Companies Ordinance, 1932.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be held at the registered Office of the Club, the Cricket Club Pavilion, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on the Sixth day of September 1946 at 6.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as a Special Resolution.

That the Articles of Association of the Hongkong Cricket Club be amended by the deletion of Articles 21 and 22 and by the substitution thereof of the following new articles.

21. "The subscription for a playing member shall be HK\$60.— per annum payable by monthly instalments of HK\$5.— in advance and for a non-playing member HK\$48.— per annum payable on the first day of September in each year or such other sums as may from time to time be determined at a General Meeting of the Club."

22. "Any member of non-playing member absent from the Colony of Hongkong during the whole of any one year shall be exempt from payment of any subscription for that year but if residing in the Colony of Hongkong during any part of the year shall pay a subscription, if a playing member of HK\$6.—, and if a non-playing member of HK\$4.—, respectively for each month or part of a month during which he is resident in the Colony of Hongkong provided that in any event shall a non-playing member pay a larger subscription in any one year than HK\$48.— or a playing member more than HK\$60.—"

CYRIL BELL, Honorary Secretary, Hongkong Cricket Club.

THE BLUE TAXICABS, LIMITED THE BLUE TAXIS OF KOWLOON

The Blue Taxis which were first put on the road in 1928 are, after 4 years and 8 months, again plying for hire in Kowloon.

The fares of \$1.00 for the 1st mile for the 10 H.P. Hillmans are high compared with the 1937 rate of 30 cents per mile or even the 1941 rate of 40 cents per mile, but it is the policy of the Company to keep its rates as low as possible, and hopes as supplies become normal, prices will fall and permit an early and effective reduction.

Only 3 taxis are available at the moment, as against a fleet of 80 plying for hire in 1941.

A number of taxis are still requisitioned by the Government.

A few old taxis have been recently recovered and are being reconditioned.

A fleet of Hillman 10 H.P. Cars was ordered early in the year and the orders being accepted in April, these will be placed on the road as soon as delivery is obtained.

We have done all we can to restore our service to the pre-war level, and can assure the Public that we will continue to do our utmost to satisfy the demand for a cheap and efficient taxi service on the mainland.

Dated the 14th day of August, 1946.

TSAN YUNG,
Managing Director.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Owing to major repairs to the Company's Generating Plant, consumers are warned that the following districts will be without a supply from 1230 hours to 1630 hours approximately on Sunday, 18th August, 1946.

Tin Hau
Wongkeichong
Broom Road
Repulse Bay
Gough Street
Possession Street
Wing Kut Street
Chiu Lung Street
Wanchai
Sutherland Street
West End Park
Aberdeen
Garden Road
Pokfulam
Victoria Peak
Victoria Gap
Seymour Road
Tai Mo
Hongkong Bank
Naval Dockyard

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents,
THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 14th August, 1946.

NOTICE

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF HONG KONG

Affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain.

ALL PERSONS interested in photography are invited to attend a meeting to be held at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd August, 1946, in St. John's Cathedral Hall.

ROBERT A. BATES,
Honorary Secretary.

NATURALIZATION NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that KAIL HANS FRITZ HARTH known as CHARLES JOHN FREDERICK HARTH, Secretary to the Diocese and to the Bishop of Hong Kong, is applying to His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong for naturalization, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores:

- (1) Scrap Iron and Steel of various descriptions.
- (2) Old Packing Cases etc. as Firewood.

The above stores are lying in various sites in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Naval Yards, Tai-koo Sugar Refinery, North Point, and other Naval Establishments and are required to be removed once a week for a period of 3 months commencing 1st September 1946.

Successful tenderers are required to pay a Deposit of \$3,000 for the Contract of the Scrap and \$1,000 for that of the Firewood, also to settle their accounts weekly for quantities removed. Deposits will be returned to the successful Tenderer on termination of the Contract.

Tender forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department, H.M. Naval Yard, between 10 a.m. and 12 Noon on 15th, 16th and 17th August 1946 and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to Supt. Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong, on or before Noon Tuesday, 20th August 1946.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

Tenders for Laundry Services.

It is hereby notified that tenders for laundry services for all hospitals under this department are invited.

Full particulars and procedure for tendering were published in the Government Gazette of 9th August, 1946, Notification No. S161, or can be obtained from the Secretary, Medical Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, First Floor.

P. S. SELWYN-CLARKE,
D. M. S.

12th August, 1946.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS MISCELLANEOUS LICENCES ORDINANCE No. 25 of 1933.

With effect from 1st September, 1946 no person or persons may operate a Massage Establishment other than hospitals recognised by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services unless licensed by the Commissioner of Police.

Applications for these licences should be sent in immediately.

C. H. SANSON,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 47 of 1946.

Hong Kong Harbour. Yaumati Breakwater.

A red flashing light has been re-established on the Western end of Southern Entrance to Yaumati Typhoon Refuge.

Characteristics $\frac{1}{2}$ second light and $\frac{3}{4}$ second eclipse.

Charts affected: Nos. 3280, 1459.

Authority: Harbour Master.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

SEEDLINGS FOR HOME GROWING

Seedlings of egg plants and chillies are now available for free distribution. A limited number can be obtained by each applicant from the office of the Botanical & Forestry Department, Room No. 17, Post Office Building, 1st Fl., on Tuesday, August 20th. Applicants should bring their own containers.

THOS. F. RYAN,
Superintendent,
Botanical & Forestry Dept.

CASE AGAINST C. J. GROVER

Witness Tells Court Accused Scared Mrs. Rudrof

Stole Fleet Club's Glasses

Two British merchant seamen, John McLeod and John McKinnon, both of the s.s. "Empire Garden," were charged before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with larceny of four beer glasses from the China Fleet Club on Tuesday.

Accused pleaded guilty and had nothing to say.

Inspector H. Sell, who prosecuted, said that at about 10 p.m. on Tuesday, accused were arrested by Mr. Newby of the China Fleet Club, outside the entrance at Gloucester Road, with the beer glasses.

Defendants admitted that they took the glasses from the club. A fine of \$25 or three weeks' hard labour was imposed.

DON'T MOVE IN YET!

A warning has been issued that owners of houses in the Kowloon Tong area should not make any attempt to re-occupy their houses immediately.

The whole area has got to be checked, a damage assessment made, and the area will then be handed over to the Civil Government and officially returned to the owners.

Efforts of householders to regain immediate possession can only hamper the necessary work now in progress, which is being carried out in the interests of the owners themselves.

"V-J DAY" REUNIONS

To commemorate V-J Day, two Volunteer Reunions have been arranged for tonight.

One Reunion, which has been organized by C.Q.M.S. "Teddy" Fincher" is being held at 7 p.m. in the K.C.C.

The other will be a Reunion of Portuguese Volunteers and will be held in the Club Lusitano.

Legislative Council Meeting Today

A plea by Mr. M. K. Lo for the lifting of the Moratorium, particularly in regard to transactions in shares and property, and questions about the Piece-Goods Control Order and the registration of China Companies by Mr. R. D. Gillespie will feature to-day's meeting of Legislative Council.

Following is the agenda:—
The Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie will ask the following questions:

1. In view of the Piece-Goods (Control) Order, 1946, published in the Gazette of July 2nd, under which all piece-goods are liable to be requisitioned on arrival in the Colony, the object ostensibly being to accumulate a quantity sufficient to make an equitable distribution to all rice ration ticket-holders: will Government explain why export permits are being issued for similar materials, thus reducing the quantity available for the Government rationing scheme.
- (2) (a) Will Government give the reasons for the delay in the registration, under Proclamation No. 27, of China Companies many of whom made applications for such registration in April; and is Government aware of the embarrassment which may be caused to such companies, or of the difficulties which they may encounter, by the failure to provide them with a proper status?
- (b) Would Government state what action is being, or has been taken, to permit the registration in Hong Kong of China Companies who availed themselves of the powers given under the Defence (China Companies) Temporary Transfer of Registered Office Regulation 1941, and the Colonial Companies (Transfer) Order in Council 1942 and Regulation 5 of the Defence (Companies) Regulation 1940 and who therefore are excluded from registration under the specific provisions of Article 4 of Proclamation No. 27.

Motions

The Financial Secretary will move the following resolution:—
Resolved pursuant to the proviso to section 3 of the Note-Issuing Banks Extension of Powers Ordinance, 1939, as modified by the Law Amendment (Transitional Provisions) Ordinance, 1946, that the Legislative Council hereby extends

the powers of all the note-issuing banks to make, issue, re-issue and circulate notes until and including the 12th day of July, 1947.

The Attorney General will move:—
That the additional by-law made by the Urban Council under Section 5 of the Public Health (Food) Ordinance, 1935, Ordinance No. 13 of 1935, on 30th July, 1946, under the heading "Markets" set forth in the Schedule to the said Ordinance, be approved.

The Attorney General will move the Second and Third readings of—

A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Currency Ordinance No. 54 of 1935."

A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts concerning the legal status of certain Bank Notes issued during the Japanese occupation of the Colony and to give power to the Finance Secretary to issue certificates of indebtedness other than in accordance with section 5 of the Currency Ordinance, 1935."

The Hon. Mr. Lo Man-kam, C.B.E., will move:

1. That this Council being of the opinion that the maintenance of the Moratorium particularly in regard to transactions in shares and property is having a grave retarding effect on the rehabilitation of the Colony desires to express the hope that the Government will make urgent representations to the Secretary of State with a view to its removal.
2. That if the Secretary of State's decision in regard to Debtor-Creditor Relationships involves any legislation which may affect the Colony an opportunity be given to this Council to express its views before such legislation is enacted.
3. That the terms of this Motion and a record of the Debate be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his information.

Re-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said that he installed a water supply to the Dairy Farm and later to the Queen Mary Hospital. The reason he was permitted to run those must have been in appreciation of his services.

Hearing was adjourned till 2.30 p.m. on Aug. 16.

Witness said that he came out to give moral support to Mrs. Rudrof, who was a bit frightened when accused came to see her. Evidence was also given by another witness that he had seen accused supervising the loading of petrol from a petrol dump which accused later claimed to have discovered.

The case is being heard before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. R. S. Smith is prosecuting on behalf of the Crown, while accused is being represented by Mr. Alfred Hon.

The accused, G. J. Grover, is charged with committing an act with intent to assist the enemy contrary to No. 27 of Defence Regulations 1940.

K. Johannessen, partner in the firm of Wallem & Co., who stated that he knew Mrs. Rudrof, said that he also knew accused by sight. Witness was living at No. 12 Peak Road during the early part of 1942. The house belonged to Mr. Nemaze, and Mrs. Rudrof and many other people were staying there. In the beginning of 1942, witness said accused visited No. 12 Peak Road. He came on a few occasions, usually rather late in the evening. He came to see Mrs. Rudrof. Witness spoke to him on one or two occasions.

As Mrs. Rudrof was a bit frightened when accused came, he, witness, came out to give moral support to Mrs. Rudrof. Being a sort of guardian to Mrs. Rudrof whenever she was bothered, witness usually came out and stood by her. Witness exchanged a few words with him. The accused claimed that he came on behalf of a Japanese officer and wanted to offer Mrs. Rudrof employment in a secretarial capacity. This offer was turned down by Mrs. Rudrof. Witness could not remember clearly what was the name of the Japanese officer, but it sounded like Hidako or Hidaki.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hon, witness said that he knew accused

A witness at yesterday's hearing of the case against G. J. Grover stated that he came out to give moral support to Mrs. Rudrof, who was a bit frightened when accused came to see her.

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K. Johannessen, partner

HOW DO LOCAL PRICES COMPARE WITH THOSE AT HOME?

New Currency In Indonesia

Batavia, Aug. 14. — Dr. Soerachman, financial secretary of the unrecognized Republic of Indonesia, declared in a newly published pamphlet that the Republic will issue money which will have the equivalent value of one Japanese guilder for one Republican cent.

This would not be the value of Republican guilders at three times that of the postwar Dutch East Indies guilders, which were established at a rate of three per cent of the Japanese guilder. Dr. Soerachman also disclosed that the Republican government is considering a measure calling for salaries and prices to be maintained at their present Japanese guilder levels after the Republican money is issued. — Associated Press.

Camp Attacked

Batavia, Aug. 13. — A military camp at Ruppang in south Celebes was attacked by 1,000 terrorists on August 11, the Netherlands Army Information Service stated today. The attackers were repulsed leaving nine dead but the Netherlands forces sustained no casualties. Patrols sent in pursuit reported that native homes in the vicinity had been plundered.

During mopping-up operations east of Macassar 12 terrorists were killed, including one Japanese. Many prisoners and much booty, taken by the extremists, were also captured. — Reuter.

China Controls Trips Abroad

Nanking, Aug. 14. — The Chinese Ministry of Economics has published new regulations restricting the foreign visits of commercial or industrial persons who wish to go abroad to study or purchase new equipment or supplies. The regulations provide that representatives of commercial or industrial organizations going abroad for special training or study may remain outside China for a maximum period of two years, while those making trips to purchase machinery or supplies or for the purpose of business expansion must return within one year.

The Ministry added that the time limit may be extended in special cases where the necessity for a longer stay is clearly demonstrated. The limitation does not apply to firms having branches in foreign countries.

The regulations provide that a maximum of three persons may be abroad at the same time from any one factory, business or mine. — Associated Press.

Ginseng Robbery Case Opens

Committal proceedings in the Ginseng Robbery Case commenced before Mr. Horace Lo at Kowloon Court yesterday when several witnesses were heard to the charge of armed robbery against four accused and of receiving against three others in connection with the alleged abduction of a cargo of ginseng valued at \$180,000 from a junk in Victoria Harbour on July 15.

Mr. R. S. Smith opened the case for the Crown, Mr. A. J. Clifford taking over in the afternoon. Mr. B. Bernacchi appeared on behalf of five of the accused, the crew of junk M177.

Accused are Leung Pak-yau, 24, and Tang Pul, 22, both unemployed, Ho Ming-yau, 28, master of junk M177, and Cheung Hung, 25, seaman on board the same junk. Lo Pak-tai, 20, engineer, Ho Kwong, 30, engineer, and Leung Hi, 32, seaman, all of junk M177, are charged with receiving stolen cargo.

The second accused, Tang Pul, is additionally charged with participation in a robbery in harbour on June 21 when motor-junk M281 was robbed of a cargo of 15 cases of Phillip Morris cigarettes.

Opening the case, Mr. R. S. Smith said that thirteen bales of ginseng were loaded on to junk M177 at the Kowloon Godown Wharf. Half-way across the harbour, the launch towing the junk broke down and assistance had to be summoned. In this period, a sampan approached with five men who boarded the junk and ordered

(By Margaret Bradbury)
I set out yesterday to find the answer to a question put to most new arrivals in Hong Kong from the United Kingdom — how does the present cost of living here compare with London?

A tour of the Hong Kong shopping front, with a weather eye first on quality, with economy a close second, provided this answer:—

Clothes, which are rationed in Britain, are on the whole cheaper there and of more durable quality. A silk dress in the window of a Hong Kong store yesterday priced at 45 dollars would cost only thirty shillings in London. A linen skirt, small women's size, costing \$20, would be only 15/- if bought from a good quality London shop while silk blouses sold at \$35 here would average only \$1 at home.

Women's shoes, costing from \$55 here are sold in London from \$1.15, a pair, the main difference being in the darker shades of leather or suede.

Handbags And Lipstick

Handbags are selling at enormous prices in the London shops to-day. While the fashion is demanding large leather pouches, and shoulder strap suede hold-alls, shopkeepers are demanding between \$10 and \$30 according to the amount of material used in each bag. Hong Kong handbag prices compare most favourably, average price being around \$50.

Cosmetics now on sale in London are mainly of British make. Max Factor make-up which is in very short supply at home and is often the cause of a large queue forming outside a city chemist's shop, is sold at the controlled price of five shillings handbag size box of powder and 4/6d small size lipstick with container.

Max Factor cosmetics are imported to Hong Kong from Paris and their corresponding prices here are \$5.50 and \$9.70.

British made cosmetics in London are selling at just above and below the five shilling mark. Leather shoes for men, sold in the Hong Kong shops at from \$70/\$75 upwards cost around \$2/\$2.10 in London but the range of styles is small and mainly controlled by the Board of Trade. Shirts which are priced here at \$27 do not really compare with home prices because of the difference in materials. Prices of Poplin material shirts in England now range from 25/- upwards.

A Cheaper Market

Children's clothes in England are very expensive compared to their pre-war rates of sale. A small organic material dress seen in a Hong Kong shop yesterday priced \$20.50 would cost \$3.10, or more in London. Children's stockinette sweaters worn at home during the summer months are round about 30/- while in Hong Kong stores they rate at \$10.

The elastic glass American

amounts which are on sale here have not yet reached the home market. Men's Burberry raincoats in London range from \$8 to \$9 upwards.

Women's and men's woolen and stockinette bathing suits in the \$40-\$50 class here would cost just over \$3 in London, but they are rarely obtainable. The swimming suits which are on sale at home are made of nylon extract material and standard priced at \$2.

List thread socks, used in England for the tennis court are to be found occasionally in the shops in London priced at 4/11d a pair. Hong Kong prices rate favourably at three pairs for ten dollars.

Hardware

Kitchen hardware, which went almost completely off the home market during the war and became one of the housewife's biggest headaches, is now returning slowly to the shops at controlled prices. A frying pan, costing \$5 to \$6 here is sold at 10/- in London. A set of five boiling saucepans, priced at \$60 here and imported to Hong Kong from Australia, would sell for \$2.10, at home.

Liquor is price-controlled in Britain, at a higher charge than in Hong Kong. Prices of genuine pint bottles of whisky and gin with luxury tax included are \$1.8, and \$1.10, in French Vermouth, sold here at \$15 in 12/6d in London. Brandy, sold at \$30 a bottle here costs from \$4 a bottle in London. As liquor of all kinds is still in short supply at home, black market profiteers make in \$5 per bottle for whisky and gin and \$8 for brandy of a registered make.

Wrist watches made by Swiss and American firms are on sale in London at four times their pre-war prices, ranging from \$15 to \$20 upwards.

Fresh Evidence Against J.J. Richards

Fresh evidence, apart from that heard in the committal proceedings, of how Joseph James Richards told Mr. J. M. D'Almada Remedios that it would be hopeless to ask Monsignor Valtorta, Roman Catholic Vicar-Apostolic in Hong Kong, to appeal to the Japanese for Charles Henry Basto because he (Richards) was in charge of the case, was introduced by the Crown yesterday.

This was given by Mr. Remedios, solicitor, at the resumed hearing of the trial of Richards, who has pleaded not guilty to eight charges of doing an act with intent to assist the King's enemies, contrary to the Defence Regulations of 1940. The trial is being heard before Mr. Justice Williams, Puisse Judge, at the Supreme Court.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, for the Crown, sought permission for Mr. Remedios to testify and no objection was raised by Mr. P. C. Woo, defending.

In evidence, Mr. Remedios said that while in Macao in 1943 he heard that his brothers, F. E. and P. X. Remedios, his three brothers-in-law, Mr. C. H. V. and A. Basto as well as his sister-in-law had been arrested by the Japanese Gendarmarie in Hong Kong.

"Hopeless"

At the end of March, 1944, continued Mr. Remedios, he met Richards at a friend's house in Macao and asked him if he could help to secure their release. Richards replied that he would be glad to do anything if he could and suggested an appeal to Monsignor Valtorta to make representations to the Japanese. Regarding the petition for C. H. (Charles Henry) Basto, Mr. Remedios added, Richards told him it would be hopeless since he was in charge of the case.

Later at an interview with Father Granelli, who was then in Macao, Richards again told them that C. H. Basto's case would be hopeless because he knew of it too well. Father Granelli, added the witness, disagreed with Richards' suggestion of an appeal to Monsignor Valtorta because he (Father Granelli) was sure that Monsignor Valtorta must have done everything possible.

Another new witness for the Crown was Mohammed Yusuf Shah, former police sergeant, who said that either in December, 1943, or in January, 1944, he was instructed by Yoshimoto to be present at the interroga-

UNRRA To Keep Up DP's Work

Geneva, Aug. 14. — The United States delegation today recommended that UNRRA continue its Displaced Persons activity until some other organisation is ready to take over, or until June 30, 1947.

Director General LaGuardia said that UNRRA has studied resettlement problems but the various governments must work it out.

Brazil has plans to take 100,000 DP's and LaGuardia will urge an American immigration legislation to permit the emergency entrance of 100,000 DP's to the United States.

Other countries, he added, could help absorb many of the 830,000 persons who remain in UNRRA DP camps. — Associated Press.

Aid To Korea

Washington, Aug. 14. — UNRRA has authorized a \$1,000,000 emergency supply programme for Korea. An official report said the assistance will "be divided equally between the northern and southern areas, but due to transportation and other difficulties arising, it is unable to get the supplies moving."

However, one-half of the supplies scheduled for Korea is procured and is expected to be en route "this month," including \$300,000 worth of medical supplies and 30 tons of clothing. — Associated Press.

Seventeen cases of cholera with three deaths, nine cases of typhoid with two deaths and 23 cases of smallpox, with eighteen deaths were reported to the Medical Department during the week ended August 10. Of the smallpox cases, the origin of sixteen of them could not be determined. The other seven were established as local cases.

Gen. Marshall Not Returning To U.S.A.

Washington, Aug. 14. — Under Secretary of State Acheson said today that General George C. Marshall has no intention of returning to the United States soon.

In connection with the first anniversary of the Korean liberation, Acheson said in a statement: "The American Government maintains a continuing interest in Korea and desires to see it attain a position of equality with other independent nations in the world."

Indirectly, he blamed Russia for suspension of the Soviet-American conferences which aimed at unification and independence.

He told the news conference: "The United States people share the Korean people's disappointment in the negotiations for implementation of the Moscow agreement, which is temporarily suspended." He added: "We Americans are ready to resume negotiations any time on a basis safeguarding the new-found Korean liberty."

— Associated Press.

"Dangerous"

Washington, Aug. 14. — Senator Pepper today said he believed the United States should end its "dangerous venture" of attempting alone to bring peace to China and turn the controversy over to the United Nations for an attempted settlement.

Pepper told reporters that the "situation held the possibility of war between the United States and Russia; if the Soviets and the United States should be found backing the opposing sides." — Associated Press.

KARL EBERT MISTREATED

Nuernberg, Aug. 14. — Mistreatment by SA guards of Karl Ebert, son of the first President of the German Republic, when he was interned at at Oranienburg concentration camp is charged in a document submitted to the International Military Tribunal.

The camp commandant denied that the SA guards had mistreated Ebert but admitted he had been mistreated by the other prisoners. — Associated Press.

The master of motor junk "Kwong Fat" was fined \$100 yesterday by Comdr. Ryder, Marine Magistrate, for carrying 58 passengers from Macao to Hong Kong without a passenger licence.

On New Year's Day, 1942, Richards said, he was released by the Japanese.

He claimed that between 1939 and 1941 he had certain connections with the Special Branch of the Hong Kong Police and with Naval Intelligence. He was directed by Mr. Elston and Sgt. Davies, both of the Special Branch, to collect information about the Japanese Consulate in Hong Kong. He passed on such information regularly to the Special Branch.

Because of his prewar connections with the Special Branch, Richards said, the manager of the Japanese shipping company, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, refused to help him financially during the war. During the war, he was mainly engaged in selling and buying, chiefly wine.

"Adviser"

Richards said he never joined the Japanese Gendarmarie, but was offered the empty title of "civilian adviser" when he returned from Macao.

Continuing, accused said Yoshimoto used to ask him his opinion in different matters and to translate certain papers or letters written in English. These papers and letters were of no importance.

Accused denied all knowledge concerning the attempted arrest of Jackie Lau and William Lee, and the arrest of Dr. Lau Pak-wei by himself, a Japanese and George. He had not even heard of their names until he was charged.

Richards denied that he had attempted to get the address of P. C. Mooney and the list of other persons from a Crown witness. He said he merely met Blake and asked him to inform Mooney to be careful; he had heard from Hironaka that the Japanese Gendarmarie was watching Mooney.

At this stage the case was adjourned to this morning.

Surprise Move By MacArthur

Tokyo, Aug. 14.

General Douglas MacArthur proposed yesterday to the Allied Council that they ask representatives of the 11 Allies who fought in the Pacific War to participate in the Council's discussion. The British, Russian and Chinese delegates were surprised at the proposal, advanced by the Council's American chairman, George C. Acheson, Jr., and declined to accept or reject the suggestion until they had consulted their Governments.

"It would be helpful to the Supreme Commander to have advice and counsel from individual representatives of the 11 nations on the Far Eastern Commission if they would informally and unofficially sit with us and contribute their views," Acheson said at a special Allied Council meeting called for the discussion of procedural matters.

"Observers of our proceedings have had the impression, rightly or wrongly, that there is resentment in the Council that the United States has taken a dominant role in the occupation. There should be ways to overcome this obstacle to a smoother and more effective working of the Council."

"There is the long step which we can take toward facilitating and enhancing Allied cooperation at this table by broadening the forum of discussion so that all available Allied resources in knowledge and experience can be utilized to a practical advantage and all directly concerned can contribute to the furtherance of the Allied objectives."

Acheson said "General MacArthur and I would be glad to see the British Ambassador, the French Ambassador, General Schilling, of the Netherlands Military Mission, and the representative of the Philippine Government join in the Allied Council discussions." — Associated Press.

COCHIN CHINA'S RICE EXPORTS

Saigon, Aug. 14. — J. H. Cedille, French Commissioner for Cochin China, predicted in an interview here that during 1947, Cochin China probably would export a total of 600,000 tons of rice as compared to her expected 250,000 ton export total for 1946.

His estimate was based on the extent of the crop now in the fields, which will be harvested from November through February.

Cedille attributed the increase to Government-sponsored distribution of cloth, farm tools and other consumer goods. Another factor, he said, is the return of peace to portions of the rich Mekong River delta.

However, farming still will be hampered by the shortage of water buffaloes, many of which

Film Review

"Invisible Man's Revenge"

Once again the theme of an unseen enemy is used to good advantage, this time in Universal's "The Invisible Man's Revenge," at the Queen's, the elusive gentleman's new appearance on the screen inducing the thought that H. G. Wells' creation might well have been developed with an eye to its considerable possibilities when linked with trick photography.

Exciting enough when in book form, the medium of the screen employs the idea to even greater effect, none so skilfully presenting such spectacles as a suit of clothes walking about without the usual prerequisite of having a human body inside it!

The name role of such a film is perhaps a somewhat dubious offering to a leading player, for much of the time he is "invisible" and is solely relying on the dialogue. John Hall, however, acquits himself quite well as the man who wields the power of making himself invisible in order to regain wealth of which he has been deprived.

"The daughter of the family he is literally 'haunting' is also an object of his attention, but Evelyn Ankers' romance is with Alan Curtis, as the newspaperman who eventually solves the riddle of chairs that fly through the air seemingly of their own volition.

The same trick that produces the thrills also provides the comedy element with the aid of Leon Errol, but if "The Invisible Man's Revenge" has a fault it is that the humour tends to clash with and lessen what would otherwise be a sound chiller atmosphere.

D. H.

Batavia, Aug. 13. — There is every prospect that 1,800 persons, formerly interned by the Japanese and still held by the Indonesians in the interior of Java, will be evacuated at the earliest opportunity, according to well-informed circles here today. — Reuter.

were killed during the Japanese occupation, and by the shortage of seasonal labour, which is unable to migrate south from Tonkin as it formerly did. — Associated Press.



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at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION



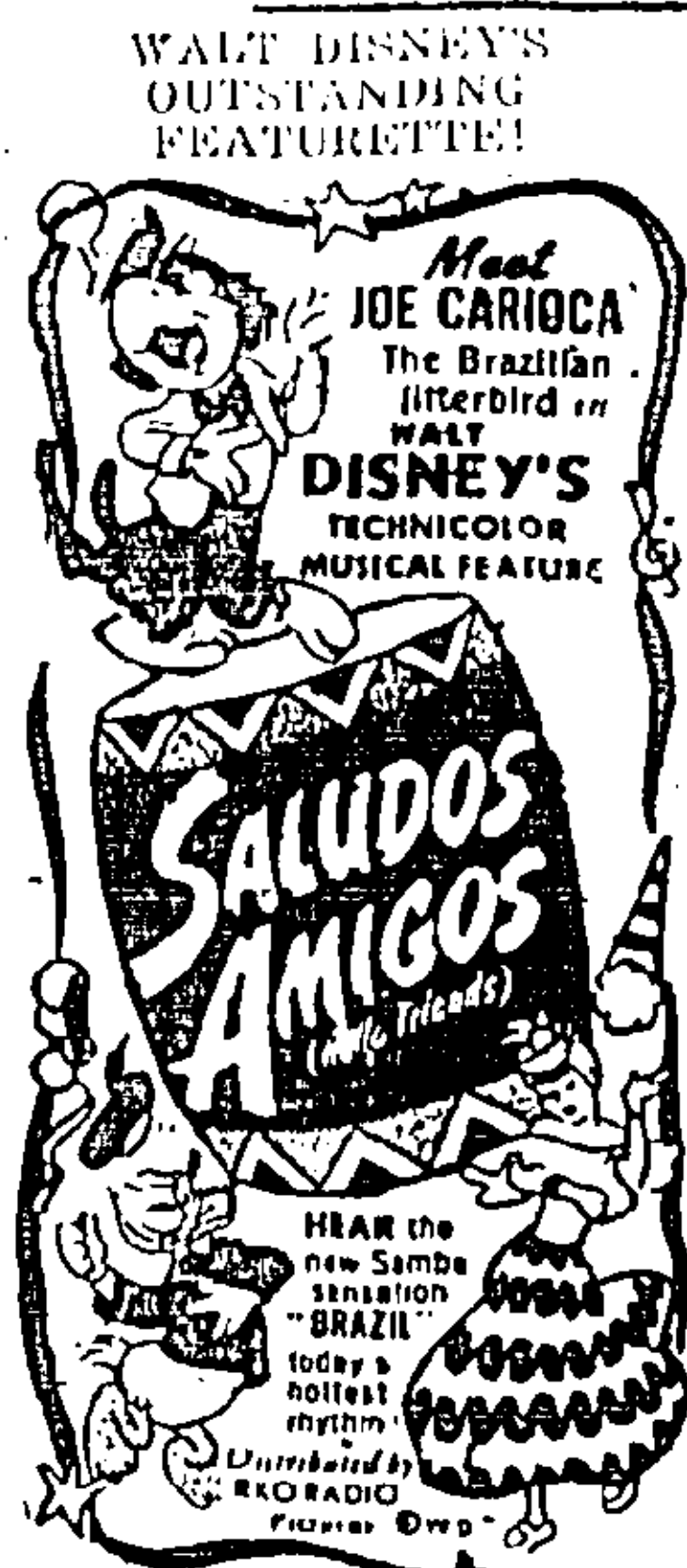
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PICTURE!

The picture that tells more than has ever been told before
about how wars are really won!

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"NIGHT PLANE from CHUNGKING"

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"The HOUSE on 29th STREET"

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Rumania Puts Case For Better Terms

Paris, Aug. 13.

M. George Tatarescu, Rumanian Vice-Premier and Liberal leader, presenting this evening his country's views on the draft peace to the plenary session of the Paris conference, said:

"The draft peace treaty is a cause of satisfaction to the whole Rumanian people in that it declares null and void the Vienna verdict, which on August 30, 1940, arbitrarily gave Northern Transylvania to Hungary and puts the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier back to its position on January 1, 1938.

"This decision puts an end forever to new and prolonged oppression, of which the Rumanian people has been the victim.

"Rumania welcomes this act of reparation with a firm determination to work for agreement and order with other free and democratic peoples."

Stating that the Rumanian

Government regretted that Rumania's co-belligerency was not recognised in the draft treaty, he added: "The Rumanian people believe that their military and economic effort during the last phase of the war gives them the right to make this claim.

"In the period between the two wars Rumania was constantly opposed to Germany. Both as a member of the League of Nations and as a participant in the whole series of military and international treaties, Rumania took up not the position of a satellite of Germany, but of an enemy.

"After the military events of May and June, 1940, Rumania was dragged by a handful of adventurers and traitors, and against her permanent interests into Hitler's war against the Soviet Union and her rulers.

"The Rumanian people, wiser than their tyrannical leaders of that time, turned their arms against Germany and her satellites and, at the cost of many risks and sacrifices, broke the chains of that fatal collaboration."

Valuable Aid

On August 23, 1944, "when the end was not yet obvious," Rumania went over to the Allies and made a "valuable contribution to the final victory."

From then on, Rumania fought Germany and Hungary with a force of some 385,000 men, supported by air force units.

After detailing the operations in which the Rumanian troops fought with the Red Army in Transylvania and Czechoslovakia, M. Tatarescu declared: "After August 23, 1944, all Rumanian forces, without exception, took their place under the standards of liberty and in the fighting at the side of the United Nations lost not less than 111,000 dead and wounded."

"The Rumanian Government is forced to reserve all its rights on another omission in the draft peace treaty. This draft contains no clause regarding compensation and reparation due to Rumania from either Germany or Hungary.

Rumania was in a state of war with these two countries. German forces, like Hungarian forces, caused considerable destruction on Rumanian territory and inflicted particularly heavy losses and damage on Rumanian population. International law confers upon Rumania the right to demand reparations and compensation from her former enemies."

Military Clauses

Of the military clauses of the draft treaty, M. Tatarescu said: "The Rumanian Government thinks that certain of the measures set out in the military clauses are far from being in accord with the contribution of Rumania to the common effort of the United Nations in the final period of the war.

"Rumania intends to adhere from this moment to all measures which the United Nations Organisation may take regarding the limitations of military effectiveness and armaments of all nations. But she must stress the highly unjust aspect of restrictive military measures, which are in the nature of penalty.

"For nine months the Rumanian forces fought at the side of the Red armies up to the ramparts of Budapest and the outskirts of Prague. Rumania has, therefore, the right to expect that the blood of her soldiers, mingled on the field of battle with the blood of Soviet soldiers, should lighten the consequences of her faults.

"The Rumanian people, therefore, ask this assembly to leave in the hands of their soldiers fought at the side of the United Nations for liberty and justice."

"The Rumanian Government must stress that they contain provisions which would impose such burdens on Rumania that she would find herself in the position of assuming obligations she could not fulfil, while at the same time seeing the restoration of her economy irretrievably compromised."

"Many of these clauses are

INVITATION TO JINNAH

Wardha, Aug. 13.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress Party, has asked the Muslim League's co-operation in the formation of an interim government in a letter sent to Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League.—Reuter.

also not only unjust and difficult to carry out, but also by their complexity and lack of precision to tend to justify the most serious fears, opening the door to fictitious claims, which it is impossible to foresee and compute.

Reparations

"Regarding reparations to be paid to allied and associated powers we cannot pass over in silence the fact that the Soviet Union, which more than any other power, has the right to demand full reparations from Rumania, has confined itself to claiming only one-fifth of the damages which she in fact suffered."

"It would, therefore, be strange to see other allied powers on whose territory Rumania did not wage war meting out more harsh treatment, especially since Rumania's economic situation has become serious enough to justify the greatest anxiety."

M. Tatarescu complained that Article XXX of the draft treaty, which provides for the automatic application of the most favoured nation treatment for all United Nations for a specified time was an attack against the sovereignty of the Rumanian state in the sphere of political economy.

"Application of such provisions," he said, "would decrease Rumania's resources, would make every attempt to rehabilitate her economy illusory and place the country in an impossible position as regards the carrying out of obligations she assumed under the treaty."

"The insertion of this clause in the peace treaty appears to us not only ill-founded, but without relation to acts of war, or their consequences."

Retrieving a Fault

Summing up, M. Tatarescu said: "The Rumanian Government wishes to state that Rumania will conscientiously carry out all obligations which she assumes under the peace treaty, inspired as she is with the desire to take her place again and maintain it in the ranks of free peoples."

"She is determined to retrieve the fault she committed and to build a new framework of social and political life for her people."

"In fixing the frontiers of

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AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

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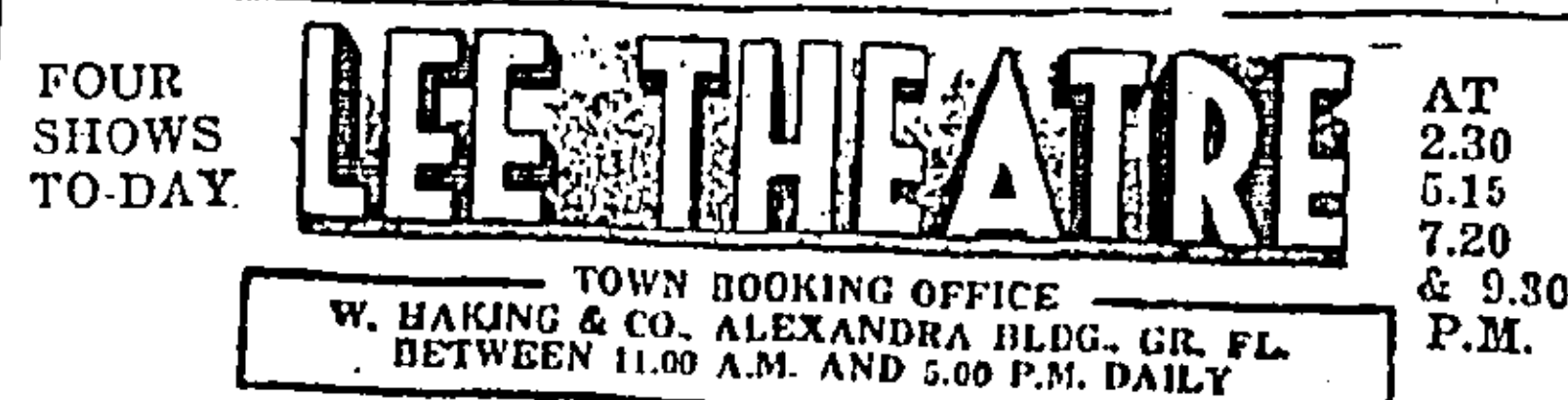
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By G. B. Shaw

NIGHTLY AT THE C.S.E. STAR THEATRE

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CARY GRANT - JOHN GARFIELD
"DESTINATION TOKYO"

aside all possibility of conflict in this part of Europe and Rumania the draft treaty sets up prospects favourable to specific and harmonious collaboration between the Rumanian people and their neighbours.

"We are today seeking to wipe out the consequences of the fatal war into which we were pushed against the Soviet Union and the United Nations."

"We want to strengthen our friendly relations with the people of the Soviet Union. We want to establish our relations with the United States and Britain on the basis of mutual confidence. We want to renew our relations with France, to whom we are already bound by (Continued at foot of next col.)



SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"BROADWAY RHYTHM"

IN TECHNICOLOR

Starring

GEORGE MURPHY

GINNY SIMMS

CHARLES WINNINGER

A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Picture

NEXT CHANGE

M.G.M. Presents.

"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"

Starring

IRENE DUNNE



TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

A TEMPEST OF THRILLS

Roaring Out of the Lusty

Lore of the "1001 NIGHTS!"

"ARBAN RIGHTS"

IN TECHNICOLOR!

Starring JON HALL

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A Universal Picture

TO-MORROW

"COBRA WOMAN"

a powerful tradition of friendship.

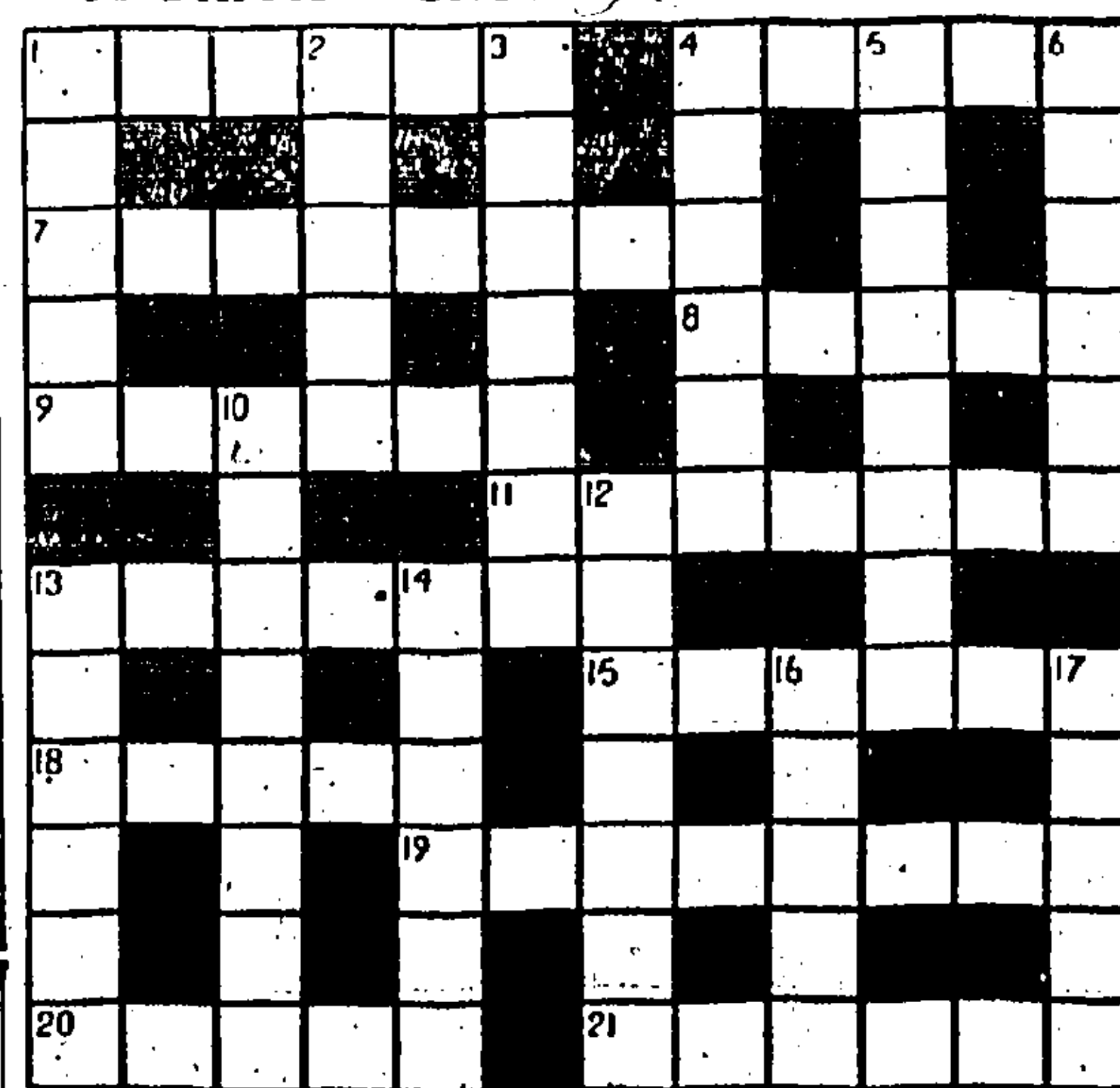
"Finally, we want to organize collaboration with all people who are friends of peace."

"Having liquidated our differences with Bulgaria, we now want to build on the ruins of the past foundations of stable friendship."

"Similarly desiring to consolidate peace and democratic order in this corner of Europe, we have held out to the Rumanian people a friendly hand: We are still holding it out."

Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



Across

- Composer.
- God of love.
- Thankful.
- Weapon.
- Slice of bacon.
- Of the soil.
- Part of a camera.
- Pilant.
- Photograph book.
- Compress.
- Embryo officer.
- Solitary.

Yesterday's Crossword

- Orbs.
- Tier.
- Kept.
- Advised.
- Fake.
- Dual.
- Sneezed.
- Alley.
- Tart.
- Admiral.
- Thaw.
- Cell.
- Arrests.
- Ever.

Down

- Boring imple-
- Unexpected
- Arbiter.
- Vault.
- Money-lending estab-
- Male animal.
- Lower.
- Tripped.
- Magazine.
- Motionless.
- Too.

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HONG KONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1946.

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Ferry Strike Back Where It Started?

Hopes for an early settlement of the ferry strike seems to have dimmed following a change of attitude on the part of the men at the meeting which they had with the Labour Officer yesterday.

Earlier in the week, the Yumati Ferry Co. and their men achieved a large measure of agreement on all major points, including the question of basic pay increase, the only point at issue being the men's demand for strike pay, to which the Company could not agree. It was thought that this was the only outstanding point to be thrashed out yesterday.

At the meeting yesterday with the Labour Officer, the men's representatives, after first assuring the Labour Officer that they would accept any compromise which he might recommend, said that they wanted a 38 per cent increase in basic pay for coxswains and engineers and 10 to 15 per cent for other classes of workers, the increase to be based on what the men were getting just before the strike.

The two ferry companies were accordingly informed by the Labour Officer of the men's demand.

The men also repeated to the Labour Officer the offer they had previously made to man and operate the ferry under Government's control, pending a settlement of the strike, so as to lessen the hardship on the travelling public.

Original Demand

An official of the Yumati Ferry Company said that the position had shifted back to exactly where it was three weeks ago when the strike started. The men's present demand was no more than a repetition of their original one. No cognisance whatever had been taken of the Company's concession of three months' extra pay a year in the shape of a safe navigation bonus and New Year bonus, which was offered in lieu of a basic wage increase which the Company felt it could not make for reasons already explained.

"The men, at their conference with us on Monday, expressed appreciation of our difficulties and as a result agreement was reached on most of the points in dispute, the only obstacle being the strike pay demand. We had hoped that in a genuine give-and-take spirit, this last hurdle would be cleared today. The men's change of attitude is a surprise to us, and this means we will have to go over the old grounds afresh," concluded the Company official.

RADIO

THURSDAY—AUGUST 15, 1946.

STUDIO: HAL LORENZO

AT THE PIANO

ZBW HONG KONG broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 megacycles. H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—"Romance & Rhythm" ENSA.

12.47 p.m.—Hatchett's Swingette.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—"From the Shows"—Musical Comedy.

1.30 p.m.—Military Band Concert & David Lloyd (tenor).

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Joe Loss & His Orchestra.

7.00 p.m.—"Picked at Random"—Variety.

7.30 p.m.—Studio: Hal Lorenzo at the Piano.

7.50 p.m.—Johnny Leach and The New "Organolans".

8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

8.15 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

9.30 p.m.—"A Piano & A Voice"—Benjamin Gigli & Alfred Cortot.

9.00 p.m.—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.

9.30 p.m.—A Coleridge-Taylor Programme.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

10.05 p.m.—Grand Variety.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Mussolini's Body Was In Two Sacks

Rome, Aug. 14.

Mussolini's body—found in a monastery yesterday four months after it was stolen from its grave in Milan will be buried in a secret place as soon as the police and medical examinations have been completed, according to reports reaching here tonight.

The body is now awaiting transfer into a zinc coffin from the trunk in which it was handed to the Milan police by Father Alberto Parini, a Franciscan friar.

High police officials today interrogated Father Parini and Father Bugna, who are being detained to answer the charge of "complicity in the concealment of the corpse." Father Camillo, Provincial Master of Franciscan friars, visited the Milan police headquarters this morning to give voluntary testimony on the part played by the members of his Order.

He said that Father Parini was visited one evening by a man, describing himself as "Marco," who "trusting in the good hearts of the friars" asked that Mussolini's body might be kept at the monastery, pending a possibility of religious burial. Father Parini refused but when later on the night of May 7 "Marco" with several companions brought two sacks containing the remains of the dictator the friars agreed to take them.

After two or three days the men returned taking the body to a place which Father Parini knew but refused to reveal, Father Camillo said.

The story of Mussolini's corpse after 113 days of search began with the arrest of 24-year-old Beroncio Pietro. The police tracked his connection with three neo-Fascists, of whom two are now in police hands.

Cabinet's Decision

It was learned that at the Ministerial Committee a few days ago when a likelihood was already apparent that Mussolini's body would be recovered proposals were made to hand the body to his family for a Christian burial. This was rejected in favour of instruction to the Milan police to arrange the burial in a consecrated ground but in a secret place.

In the absence of an authoritative police statement there is considerable discrepancy in the accounts of what happened to the body after its disappearance.—Reuter.

LONDON GAS STRIKE ENDS

London, Aug. 14.

The Ministry of Labour announced late last night an agreement between the gas, light and coke company for settlement of the strike which has seriously curtailed fuel supplies to 1,600,000 homes and 20,000 industrial plants in the London area.

The announcement said that the details would be disclosed today.

Millions of Londoners breakfasted on cold sandwiches and water—Restaurants introduced "emergency menus" of salads and cold pies.—Associated Press.

CANTON TRAIN DERAILED

More than 1,000 passengers who left Canton yesterday morning only arrived at Kowloon at 8.50 last night, the delay being a result of the derailment of the Canton-Kowloon passenger express near Lam Tuen, on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway at noon yesterday.

A number of passengers suffered from shock, but fortunately there were no casualties. On receipt of news in Canton, a number of coaches were sent to the scene, into which the passengers were transferred and brought to Kowloon.

Berlin, Aug. 13.

Six American soldiers were killed and three others injured in an explosion and fire yesterday at a military police motor pool at the Neurath working quarter of Berlin. It was announced here today. The cause of the explosion is being investigated.—Reuter.

U.S. Plan For Palestine Now In Paris

London, Aug. 13.

Washington authorities have sent to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, now at the Paris Conference, a draft of the compromise plan based on the British plan to a partition of Palestine. New York Radio reported today.

The plan is said to include an allotment of an additional 200 square miles of land to Jews and some provisions with respect to the Arabs.

Consultations on the plan have taken place during the past two days, it was stated.—Reuter.

An Alternative

London, Aug. 14.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency told the Associated Press today that despite its formal rejection of the Federal Palestine plan, the Jews would "probably be prepared to discuss with Britain the country's future if it was understood clearly that they could advance positive counter-proposals."

He said that the present plan, as recommended by the Joint Anglo-American Committee of Experts, was "quite unacceptable" to all Jews, but that they would like to submit an alternative scheme for the Holy Land.—Associated Press.

Arab Talks

Alexandria, Aug. 14.

The Foreign Ministers of the Arab States meeting here decided last night that "each Arab State should send a representative to London to negotiate freely with Britain on the Palestine question."

Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, told the press that there was no question of a round-table conference in which Zionist leaders would take part. Azzam Pasha added that Britain would fix a date for the London conference and that he would represent not Egypt but the Arab League.—Reuter.

French Admirals Sentenced

Paris, Aug. 14.

After a session lasting 21 hours, the special French High Court trying the French admirals accused of "unjustifiably scuttling" the French fleet at Toulon in 1942, announced its verdicts.

Admiral Auphan, whose whereabouts is unknown and who was tried in his absence, was sentenced to hard labour for life and the confiscation of all his property.

Admiral Jean Abrial was sentenced to ten years hard labour and Admiral Louis Marquis to five years imprisonment.

Admiral Jean Laborde, who is bedridden, is to be tried on similar charges later.

The French Government is now faced with the problem of cracking down Admiral Auphan in order that the sentence on him may be carried out. When the trial was first called, it was reported that he was ready to come from his Swiss hideout to answer the accusations but he did not appear.—Reuter.

Members of the Committee of the United Nations Security Council unanimously endorsed the membership application of Afghanistan today.—Reuter.

ANGLO-U.S. MANOEUVRES

London, Aug. 14.

The Admiralty announces that "tentative plans" are being considered for the carrying out of joint British and American naval manoeuvres in European waters next Autumn.

The Admiralty says the exercises were proposed by United States naval chiefs and will be the first ever organised by the British and American navies in peacetime.—Associated Press.

RIOTING IN JO'BURG MINES

Johannesburg, Aug. 14.

Hundreds of policemen with drawn batons fought native workers today when the morning shift at the Robinson Deep Nourse mines in the Rand refused to resume work.

During the night, the workers had been told that they were expected to go on their shift. They refused and took up a threatening attitude. Over 300 policemen were sent to the Nourse mines. When they entered the compound and saw the compound and they missiles were thrown and fighting began.

Another force of 300 police was sent to the Chris shaft of the Robinson Deep mines, where another fight with strikers occurred. The police made a baton charge into the rooms in the compound and hundreds of natives streamed out, formed up and stoned the police. They were scattered by the police charge.

Another clash between police and strikers occurred this morning at the Simmer and Jack mine. More than 4,000 natives marched from their compound in the direction of Johannesburg. They were intercepted by a large force of police and driven back to the compound. A few natives were injured. No police received injuries.

It was learned authoritatively today that the decision of the native trade unions to strike will involve between 80,000 and 150,000 workers.

The unions, it was stated, are considering as part of their strike campaign the issue of an order to throw away the passes which normally have to be carried by African natives.—Reuter.

Frankfurt, Aug. 13.

The section of the Bavarian Alps through which the Austro-Bavarian frontier runs has been closed to traffic by the Military Government for security reasons, the American News Service in Germany reported tonight.—Reuter.

Palestine Boiling Over

(Continued from Page 1.)

The proclamation said that the population of Tel Aviv was horrified at the British Government's cruel deed which has sent away from the shores of their Fatherland survivors of the Nazi regime who had escaped pogroms, massacres and persecutions.—Reuter.

Long Convoys

Nicosia, Cyprus, Aug. 14.

Long convoys of military and other lorries on Tuesday packed all roads leading to the new camp for illegal immigrants to Palestine, carrying every conceivable need, including heavy American air compressors, intended for fumigating the clothes and effects of the incoming refugees.

The law empowering the Governor to detain illegal immigrants, published on Tuesday, provides a penalty of one year's imprisonment for any escapee or person aiding escapees.—Associated Press.

Cyprus Law

Cyprus, Aug. 14.

A law providing for detention in Cyprus of illegal immigrants is published here today. According to this law the Governor may make an order detaining illegal immigrants in such forces in the colony as may be specified in the order. A detention order may provide

SPORTS SECTION India Almost Snatches Exciting Win

Cheltenham, Aug. 14.

Dismissing Gloucestershire for 187 runs in their second innings, the Indians drew with the county, losing nine wickets for 177 runs when the match ended, eight runs short of victory. Amarnath and Mankad changed ends after the lunch interval and for a time Amarnath proved troublesome at the end where Goddard had done well, but Mankad claimed the first success after lunch when he clean bowled Neale, with a ball which moved sharply across the wicket, who had contributed 27. The fourth wicket fell at 80.

Then Hafeez caught Crapp (25) when the lefthander began hitting out. Allen took risks and pulled Sarwat for a six before Modi at 183 made a brilliant catch. Mankad tricked Emmet at 172 and Sarwat ended the innings by dismissing Scott and Goddard with successive balls. Modi making another brilliant catch on the boundary from Scott.

Mankad by clever bowling took five wickets for 72 runs. Going in the second time the Indians required 185 runs for a win in 160 minutes.

The visitors made a disastrous start. With the score at four, Pataudi was bowled by Goddard in the second over.

MACABRE SERIES OF GIRL MURDERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Curly-haired Mrs. Ivy Griffiths, 33, battered and kicked to death on a lawn adjacent to her home in Newcastle-under-Lyme.

One car was torn off. Robert Parrington Jackson, Bristol theatre manager, a former British naval officer and one-time Hollywood actor, shot to death in his office while announcing the show "The Light that Failed." There was no attempt at robbery and the killer made a getaway without leaving a clue.

Doreen Marshall

Meanwhile, Scotland Yard said it has about completed its investigation of the bizarre mutilation killing of Doreen Marshall.

A break is also expected soon in the London churchyard killing of Mrs. Mona Victoria Vandersay, a statuesque, former vaudeville, strong woman. Police said they were holding a suspect.

Two men recently demonstrated to the army are facing death sentences for the murders of women this summer.

They are Walter Clayton, convicted of strangling 23-year-old former WAAF Joyce Jacques with a silk scarf on Morcombe beach, and Joseph Henry Marshall, accused of smothering Grace Lindsay, 18, with a pillow as she lay nude in a London hotel.—Associated Press.

Nimbalkar went at 13 and Goddard again tricked Modi, and three wickets were down for 26. Amarnath, adventurous and hand-hitting, supported by Hafeez, improved the position, the partnership yielding 72 in 65 minutes, before Amarnath was run out. Gul Mahomed was another Goddard victim, and half the side were out for 107. Mankad, obviously defiant, hit Cook for three fours in the same over, but after receiving a "life," he was caught in deep off the next ball at 133. Goddard then completely beat Sohoni at the same total.

The game was in a thrilling state as the extra half-hour started, the Indians needing 46 runs for a win with three wickets left.

Hafeez did his best to get most of the bowling, but after batting just under three hours he was bowled by Cook at 167.

With 12 minutes left, Hafeez and Sarwat ignored all risks, taking every possible single, but with 30 seconds left, Sarwat swiped, missed and was stumped.

There was not sufficient time for the next batsman to go to the wicket.

After fighting a losing battle most of the day the Indians almost snatched an exciting win. Against the wiles of Goddard and Cook they faced a formidable task attempting to score ahead of the clock.—Reuter.

ST. LEGER CALL OVER

London, Aug. 13.

The call over at the Victoria Club on the St. Leger, running at Doncaster on September 11.

Five to two against Airborne offered, 11 to four taken. Five to one Gulf Stream offered, 11 to two taken. Twenty to one Anwar offered and 22 to one taken.

Twenty to one Radiotherapy offered, 25 to one Iona offered and 33 to one taken. Twenty-five to one Neopolitan offered.

The recent success of French challenger Nigral and the scratching of the Oaks winner, Steady Aim, was reflected in the call over.

Nigral was ten to one at the previous call over, but tonight was backed to win £2,000 at six to one.

The Derby winner, Airborne, remained the firm favourite, supported to win £2,000 at six to four, with five to two offered.

Gulf Stream remained steady, backed to win £2,000 at 11 to 2. White Jacket at eight to one laid to lose £4,000.

Anwar, 83 to one in the last call over, was offered at 20 to one, with 22 to one taken, to win £14,000.—Reuter.

DEATH OF H. G. WELLS

(Continued from Page 1.)

his book "The World Set Free," used for the purpose of destruction.

As recently as last year, Mr. Wells in his book "The Mind at the End of its Tether," renounced much of his former optimism and belief in a bright future for mankind by prophesying the end of all life as we know it.

This was one of the most despicable books ever written and came as a pronouncement of doom for all mankind at a time when it needed hope and courage.

Unlike many other imaginative writers, Mr. Wells led an active life socially as well as mentally. In 1904 he saw the late President Roosevelt in the United States and Generalissimo Stalin in Moscow but fundamentally Russia disappointed him.—Reuter and Associated Press.

MILLS KAYOS NILSSON

Brighton, Aug. 14.

Freddie Mills, British light heavyweight boxing champion, knocked out John Nilsson, of Sweden, on Tuesday night in the first round of a scheduled 10 round bout.

Mills weighed 179½ pounds and Nilsson weighed 176½ pounds.

Loser of his two previous fights against Gus Leanevich, world light heavyweight champion, and Bruce Woodcock, British heavyweight champion, the 27-year-old Mills sought a flash triumph and he got it two and a half minutes after the opening bell.

He floored the Swede with a left for a count of eight.

Nilsson arose and attempted to fight back but went down again for a second count. The second time he arose, Nilsson attempted to retreat but Mills reached him with vicious left jabs and a right hook that put the Swede down for keeps.

The Prelim.

In a preliminary to the Mills-Nilsson fight, Joe Pitkanen registered a technical knockout over Johnny Waters, of Ireland, in the second round. The referee stopped the welterweight bout after Waters had taken a count of nine in the first round and three counts of eight in the second.

The Finn, who is also a stage artist, gave fans an impressive display of precision punching, sidestepping all the Irishman's blows and replying with stunning counter attacks. In response to cries from the crowd at the outdoor ringside, Pitkanen returned to the ring after the Nilsson bout to sing "The Donkey Serenade" in Finnish.—Associated Press.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, Aug. 13.

Yorkshire, taking eight points awarded for a first innings lead, in its match with Warwickshire, which was restricted by rain to a single day's play, today consolidated their lead in the county cricket season now drawing rapidly to a close.

The Northerners have 172 points at the top of the table, with Middlesex second, 168 points.

Today's results were: At Chesterfield: Derbyshire versus Worcestershire. Match abandoned, ground unfit owing to rain.

At Clacton: Essex 241 (Avery 61, Jackson 40 for 45) and 125 for no wickets (Avery 60 not out, Crabtree 68 not out) drew with Leicestershire 230 (Walsh 77, Vigar eight for 128).

At Hastings: Kent 222 (Todd 63, James Langridge four for 70) and 153 for nine declared (Cornfield four for 32) beat Sussex 182 (Wright five for 92) and 152 (Stanton 59, Dovey five for 62 and Ridgway four for 24) by 46 runs.

At Bradford: Yorkshire drew with Warwickshire. Rain prevented play during the first two days. Yorkshire 104 for seven declared (Barber 67, Hollies four for 45). Warwickshire 55 (Smalles five for 16, Booth three for six).

At Wellington: Hampshire 169 (Eager 59 not out, Merritt six for 82) and 129 for four (Arnold 68 not out) drew with Northamptonshire 160 (Herman six for 53).

At Kennington Oval: Middlesex 197 (Compton 89, Gover six for 90) and 319 for six (Robins 93, Thompson 100 not out) beat Surrey 233 (E. A. Bedser 67, Edrich five for 74) and 281 (Fishlock 117, Squires 87) by four wickets.

At Nottingham: Nottinghamshire 208 for one declared (Kee-ton 86, Harris 111 not out) drew with Lancashire 212 for no wickets (Washbrook 124 not out, Place 86 not out).

At Weston super Mare: Somersetshire 107 (Wellard 70, Matthews five for 44) and 115 for four (Langdale 69 not out) drew with Glamorgan 185 (Dyson 71, Lawrence three for 20).—Reuter.

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